

NEW

NEUTRAL. *adj.* [*neutral*, French.]

1. Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side.
Who can be wife, amaz'd, temperate and furious,
Loyal and neutral, in a moment? No man. *Shakespeare.*
He no sooner heard that king Henry was settled by his
victory, but forthwith he sent ambassadors unto him, to pray
that he would stand neutral. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*
The allies may be supplied for money, from Denmark and
other neutral states. *Addison on the War.*

2. Indifferent; neither good nor bad.
Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And neutral some, in her fantastic eye. *Davies.*

3. Neither acid nor alkaline.
Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called neu-
tral. *Arbutnot.*
NEUTRAL. *n. f.* One who does not act nor engage on either
side.

The treacherous who have misled others, and the neutrals
and the false-hearted friends and followers, who have started
aside like a broken bow, are to be noted. *Bacon.*

NEUTRALITY. *n. f.* [*neutralité*, French.]
1. A state of indifference; of neither friendship nor hostility.
Men who possess a state of neutrality in times of publick
danger, desert the common interest of their fellow-subjects.
Addison.

The king, late griefs revolving in his mind,
These reasons for neutrality assign'd. *Garth's Ovid.*
All pretences to neutrality are justly exploded, only in-
tending the safety and ease of a few individuals, while the
publick is embroiled. This was the opinion and practice of
the latter Cato. *Swift.*

2. A state between good and evil.
There is no health: physicians say, that we
At best enjoy but a neutrality. *Dennis.*
NEUTRALLY. *adv.* [*from neutral*.] Indifferently; on neither
part.

NEW. *adj.* [*newydd*, Welsh; *neop*, Saxon; *neuf*, Fr.]
1. Not old; fresh; lately produced, made or had; novel. It
is used of things: as, young of persons.

What's the newness grief?
—That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute teems a new one. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Do not all men complain how little we know, and how
much is still unknown? And can we ever know more, un-
less something new be discovered? *Burnet.*

2. Modern; of the present time.
Whoever converses much among old books, will be some-
thing hard to please among new. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

3. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.
These names infer'd unnumber'd ages past,
From time's first birth, with time itself shall last;
These ever new, nor subject to decays,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days. *Pope.*

4. Not habituated; not familiar.
Such assemblies, though had for religion's sake, may serve
the turn of heretics, and such as privily will infiltr their poi-
son into new minds. *Hooker, b. v.*

5. Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state.
Men after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost
new. *Bacon's Natural History.*

6. Fresh after any thing.
Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,
New from her sickness to that northern air. *Dryden.*

7. Not of ancient extraction.
A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive
knowledge, are steps by which a new man often mounts to
favour, and outshines the rest of his contemporaries. *Addison.*
NEW. *adv.* This is, I think, only used in composition for
newly, which the following examples may explain.

As soon as she had written them, a new swarm of thoughts
flung her mind, she was ready with her foot to give the
new-born letters both to death and burial. *Sidney, b. ii.*
God hath not then left this to chafe that, neither would
reject that to chafe this, were it not for some new-grown
occasion, making that which hath been better worse. *Hooker.*

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joyance of his new-come guest. *Fairy 2.*

Who are the violets now
That strow the green lap of the new-come spring. *Shakespeare.*
Your master's lines

Are full of new-found oaths; which he will break
As easily as I do tear this paper. *Shakespeare.*
Will you with those infirmities she owes,
Unfriendly, new-adapted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,

NEW

Take her or leave her?

Left by a multitude *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The new-heal'd wound of malice should break out. *Shakespeare.*
Bow, stubborn knees; and heart with strings of steel. *Shakespeare.*
Be soft as sinews of the new-born babe. *Shakespeare.*
And I a gasping, new-deliver'd mother, *Shakespeare.*
Now hath my soul brought forth her prodigy, *Shakespeare.*
Have woe to woe, sorrow to sorrow join'd. *Shakespeare.*
I am in parliament pledge for his truth, *Shakespeare.*
And lasting fealty to the new-made king, *Shakespeare.*

He saw heav'n blossom with a new-born light, *Shakespeare.*
On which, as on a glorious stranger gaz'd *Shakespeare.*
The golden eyes of night; whose beams made bright *Shakespeare.*
The way to Beth'lem, and as boldly blaz'd; *Shakespeare.*
New-ak'd leave of the sun, by day as night. *Shakespeare.*
I've seen the morning's lovely ray *Shakespeare.*
Hover o'er the new-born day;

With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night,
When a ruddy storm, whose foul
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night

To blot the newly blossom'd light. *Shakespeare.*
Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together low'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Those middle parts; that this new-come shame,
There fit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton, P. L.*
Their father's state, *Milton, P. L.*
And new-entrusted sceptre. *Milton, P. L.*
The new-created world, which came in heav'n
Long had foretold. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou upest, and from thence createst more good,
Witness this new-made world, another heav'n. *Milton.*
All clad in liveliest colours, fresh and fair
As the bright flowers that crown'd their brighter hair;
All in that new-blown age which does inspire
Warmth in themselves, in their beholders fire. *Shakespeare.*

While from above adom'd with radiant light,
A new-born sun surpris'd the dazzled sight. *Shakespeare.*
If it could, yet that it should always run them into such
a machine as is already extant, and not often into some new-
fashioned one, such as was never seen before, no reason can
be assigned or imagined. *Ray on the Creation.*

This English edition is not so properly a translation, as a
new composition, there being several additional chapters in
it, and several new-moulded. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
New-found lands accrue to the prince whose subject makes
the first discovery. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Let this be nature's frailty, or her fate,
Or Igrim's counsel, her new-chosen mate. *Dryden.*
When the flood in its own depths was drown'd,
It left behind it false and slippery ground;

And the more solemn pomp was still deferr'd,
'Till new-born nature in fresh looks appear'd. *Dryden.*
Shewn all at once you dazzled to our eyes,
As new-born Pallas did the Gods surprize;

When springing forth from Jove's new-clothing wound,
She struck the warlike spear into the ground. *Dryden.*
A bird new-made, about the banks the pines,
Not far from shore, and short excursive trines. *Dryden.*

T'insure our new-built vessel, call'd a play,
'Twas easy now to guess from whence arose,
Dryden.
Her new-made union with her ancient foes.

Then curds and cream,
And new-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. *Dryden.*

When pleading Matho, born abroad for air,
With his fat paunch fills his new-fashioned chair. *Dryden.*
A new-form'd faction does your power oppose,
The fight's confus'd, and all who met were foes. *Dryden.*

If thou ken't from far
Among the Pleiads a new-kindled star;
If any sparkles than the rest more bright. *Dryden.*
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light.
If we consider new-born children, we shall have little rea-
son to think that they bring many ideas into the world with
them. *Locke.*

Drummers with vellum-thunder shake the pile,
To greet the new-made bride. *Gay's Trivia.*
Ah Blouzeland! I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or crows the new-fall'n calf. *Gay's Trivia.*

The proctor exhibits his proxy from the dean and chapter,
and presents the new-elected bishop to the vicar-general. *Swift's Parergon.*

The new-fallen young here blenched for their dams,
The larger here, and there the lesser lambs. *Pope.*
A new-married man and an ass, are bride-led; an old-
married man and a pack-horse, sadd-led. *Arbutnot.*

NEW

Learn all the new-fashion words and oaths. *Swift.*
NEWFANGLED. *adj.* [*new* and *fangle*.] Formed with vain
or foolish love of novelty.

At Christmas I no more desire a rose,
Than with a snow in May's newfangled shows; *Shakespeare.*
But like of each thing, that in season grows. *Shakespeare.*
Those charities are not newfangled devices of yesterday, *Attorney.*
but are most of them as old as the reformation. *Attorney.*
NEWFANGLEDNESS. *n. f.* [*from newfangled*.] Vain and
NEWFANGLEDNESS. *n. f.* foolish love of novelty.

So to newfangledness both of manner, apparel, and each
thing else, by the custom of self-guilty evil, glad to change
thing often for a worse. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Yet he them in newfangledness did pass. *Hubbard's Tale.*
The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in
newfangledness of the manner, if not in coiffures of the
matter. *Carew.*

NEWELL. *n. f.*
1. The compass round which the staircase is carried.
Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair open
newel, and finely rail'd in. *Bacon, Essay 46.*

2. Newel; novelty.
NEWING. *n. f.* [*from new*.] Yest or barm.
NEWLY. *adv.* [*from new*.] Freshly; lately.

Such is the power of that sweet passion,
That it all cold baseness doth repel,
And the refined mind doth newly fashion
Into a fairer form. *Spenser's Hymn on Love.*
Her breath indeed those hands have newly stopp'd. *Shakespeare.*
They newly learned by the king's example, that attainders
do not interrupt the conveying of title to the crown. *Bacon.*
Her lips were red, and one was thin,
Compar'd to that was next her chin;

Some bee had stung it newly. *Suckling.*
Then rubb'd it o'er with newly gather'd mint. *Dryden.*

NEWNESS. *n. f.* [*from new*.] Freshness; lateness; novelty;
recency; state of being new.
His device was to come without any device, all in white
like a new knight, but so new as his newness shamed most
of the others long exercise. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Away, my friends, new flight;
And happy newness that intends old right. *Shakespeare.*
Words borrowed of antiquity do lend majesty to stile, they
have the authority of years, and out of their intermission do
win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. *B. John.*
Their stories, if they had been preserved, and what else
was then performed in that newness of the world, there
could nothing of more delight have been left to posterity.

In these disturbances,
And newness of a way'ning government,
'T'avenge them of their former grievances. *Dan. C. War.*
Newness in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for
a searching mind; it was an high taste, fit for the relish.

There are some newnesses of English, translated from the
beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegances
of the latin; and here and there some old words are sprinkled,
which for their significance and found, deserved not to be an-
tiquated. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

When Horace writ his satyrs, the monarchy of his Caesar
was in its newness, and the government but just made easy
to his conquered people. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

NEWS. *n. f.* without the singular, [*from new*, *novellus*, Fr.]
1. Fresh account of any thing; something not heard before.
As he was ready to be greatly advanced for some noble
pieces of service which he did, he heard news of me. *Sidney.*
When Rhea heard these news, she fled from her husband
to her brother Saturn. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

Evil news rides fast, while good news baits. *Milt. Agonist.*
With such amazement as weak mothers use,
And frantic gesture, he receives the news. *Waller.*

Now the books, and now the bells,
And now our act the preacher tells,
To edify the people;

All our divinity is news,
And we have made of equal use
The pulpit and the steeple.
The amazing news of Charles at once was spread,
At once the general voice declared
Our gracious prince was dead. *Dryden.*

It is no news for the weak and poor to be a prey to the
strong and rich. *L'Estrange.*
They have news-gatherers and intelligencers distributed
into their several walks, who bring in their respective quotas,
and make them acquainted with the discourse of the whole
kingdom.

2. Papers which give an account of the transactions of the
present times. *Spectator, N^o. 439.*

Their papers, filled with a different party spirit, divide the
people into different sentiments, who generally consider ra-

NIB

ther the principles than the truth of the news-writer. *Addison.*
Advertise both in every news-paper; and let it not be
your fault or mine, if our country-men will not take warn-
ing. *Swift's Drapers Letters.*

Wood is generally his own news-writer. I cannot but
observe from that paragraph, that this public enemy treats
this kingdom with contempt. *Swift's Drapers Letters.*
Pamphlets and news-papers have been full of me. *Pope.*
NEWS-MONGER. *n. f.* [*news* and *monger*.] One that deals in
news; one whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.

Many tales devils'd,
Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear, *Shakespeare.*
By smiling pick-thanks and base news-mongers. *Shakespeare.*
This was come as a judgment upon him for laying aside
his father's will, and turning stock-jobber, news-monger, and
busy body, meddling with other peoples affairs. *Arbutnot.*

NEWS. *n. f.* [*new*, year, and *gift*.] Pretext made
on the first day of the year.

If I be served such a trick, I'll have my brains taken out
and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new-year's-gift.
When he sat on the throne distributing new-year's-gifts,
he had his altar of incense by him, that before they received
gifts they might cast a little incense into the fire; which all
good christians refused to do. *Stillinger's Hist.*

NEXT. *adj.* [*next*, Saxon, by a colloquial change from
nept or nypt, the superlative of nep or nyb; *neft*, scouthil.]
1. Nearest in place; immediately succeeding in order.
Want supplieth itself of what is next, and many times the
next way. *Bacon, Essay 14.*

The queen already sat
High on a golden bed; her princely guest
Was next her side, in order sat the rest. *Dryden, Virg. Æn.*

The next in place and punishment were they,
Who prodigally throw their souls away. *Dryden, Æn. vi.*
2. Nearest in any gradation.

If the king himself had stayed at London, or, which had
been the next best, kept his court at York, and sent the
army on their proper errand, his enemies had been speedily
subdued. *Clarendon.*

O fortunate young man! at least your lays
Are next to his, and claim the second praise. *Dryden.*

Finite and infinite, being by the mind looked on as mo-
difications of expansion and duration, the next thing to be
considered, is, how the mind comes by them. *Locke.*

That's a difficulty next to impossible.
NEXT. *adv.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.
Th' unwary nymph
Desir'd of Jove, when next he sought her bed,
To grant a certain gift. *Addison's Ovid Metam. b. iii.*

NIB. *n. f.* [*niais*, French.] Simple, silly, and foolish.
A nias hawk is one taken newly from the nest, and not
able to help itself; and hence nias, a silly person. *Bailey.*

NIB. *n. f.* [*nib*, Saxon, the face; *nibbe*, Dutch, the bill.]
1. The bill or beak of a bird. See Nib.
2. The point of any thing, generally of a pen.

A tree called the bejico, which twines about other trees,
with its end hanging downwards, travellers cut the nib off
it, and presently a spout of water runs out from it as clear
as crystal. *Darham.*

NIBBLED. *adj.* [*from nib*.] Having a nib.
TO NIBBLE. *v. a.* [*from nib*, the beak or mouth.]
1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly.

Thy turf mountains, where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with flower them to keep. *Shakespeare.*
It is the rose that bleeds, when he
Nibbles his nice phlebotomy. *Claudian's Poems.*
Had not he better have born warts nibbling of his plants and
roots now, than the huntman's eating of him out of house
and home. *L'Estrange, Fable 387.*

Many there are who nibble without leave;
But none, who are not born to taste, survive. *Gravill.*

2. To bite as a fish does the bait.
The roving trout
Greedily sucks in the twining bait,
And tugs and nibbles at the fallacious meat. *Gay.*

TO NIBBLE. *v. n.*
1. To bite at.
As pigeons bill, so wedlock would be nibbling. *Shakespeare.*
They